

MODULAR, EXTERNAL EMERGENCY STRUCTURE PARTICULARLY  
SUITABLE FOR USE AS A FIRE ESCAPE

**Technical field**

This invention relates to a modular, external emergency structure. More  
5 particularly, it relates to a structure, particularly suitable for use as a fire escape,  
comprising several modules stacked one on top of the other that have a closed top  
surface provided with means suitable to open under the weight of a person and  
close immediately afterwards. In this way, said person falls into each module in  
succession in a controlled way, slowing down the fall.

10 **Background art**

The prevention and safety standards currently in force for public buildings,  
especially those on fire safety, require building of emergency structures suitable  
for the fast and, as much as possible, safe evacuation of the building during an  
emergency such as a fire.

15 The most widespread kind of emergency structure consists of several flights of  
stairs, placed inside or outside the building, that connect one or more floors of the  
building to the ground level and, possibly, to each other.

In normal conditions, the flights of stairs can be used as, an alternative, way in or  
out of the building and/or to connect the different floors to each other; however, in  
20 an emergency, stairs can present the serious drawbacks common to all escape  
ways destined to be used by throngs of often panic-stricken people. For example,  
if someone falls on the stairs, not at all an infrequent and/or unlikely event, this  
may be enough to block, at least partially, the escape way, causing serious injury  
or even loss of life at least to the people involved in the fall.

25 The emergency structure in accordance with this invention does not suffer from  
the above serious drawbacks since the people evacuate the building by falling  
down a "tower" in a controlled manner. Said "tower" is constructed externally and  
is appropriately connected to the building with emergency exits accessible from  
one or more floors of the building.

30 **Objects of the invention**

It is the object of this invention to provide a modular, external emergency structure,  
particularly suitable for use as a fire escape, comprising several modules stacked

one on top of the other that have a closed top surface provided with means suitable to open under the weight of a person and close immediately afterwards. In this way, said person falls into each module in succession in a controlled way, slowing down the fall.

- 5 Ideally, the height of each module should not be less than the height of the floor of the building to which it is connected; while, the height of the structure should not be less than the height of the last floor of the building to which said structure is connected.

### **Drawings**

- 10 Other advantages of the invention shall be apparent from the more detailed description of particular versions of the invention, given as nonlimiting examples and in conjunction with the following accompanying drawings:
- Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a part of the structure comprising several modules;
  - 15 - Figure 2 shows a sectional view of a structure suitable for evacuating one floor of the building and comprising a ground-level module and several modules of the type displayed in Figure 1;
  - Figure 3 shows a sectional view of a structure that differs from the one displayed in Figure 2 in the ground-level module;
  - 20 - Figure 4 shows a schematic top view of the upper surface of the modules of the type shown in Figure 1;
  - Figure 5 shows a schematic top view of the upper surface of the ground-level module;
  - Figure 6 shows a perspective view of a first version of two stacked modules;
  - 25 - Figure 7 shows a perspective view of a second version of two stacked modules;
- In the attached Figures, the corresponding items shall be identified with the same reference numbers.

### **Description of the Invention**

- The external emergency structure in accordance with this invention is of the modular kind and comprises several modules stacked one on top of the other. Each module comprises a closed top surface featuring means suitable to open under the weight of a person and close immediately afterwards. In this way, said

person falls into each module in succession in a controlled way, slowing down the fall.

Ideally, the height of each module should not be less than the height of the floor of

the building to which it is connected, often, the height of the ground floor is

5 different than the one of the other floors; while, the height of the structure should not be less than the height of the last floor of the building to which said structure is connected.

The external emergency structure in accordance with this invention comprises a bottom module 2 – Figures 2, 3, placed at ground level and several other modules

10 1 – Figure 1, stacked on top of the bottom module 2.

Each module 1, 2 comprises a frame consisting of, in the version described herein, uprights 4 joined together with cross members 5. Furthermore, to prevent the person from bouncing out of the module during the fall, suitable enclosing means,

for example, panels made of fireproof material, are, preferably, fastened to the

15 frame, forming the walls of the module. The latter have been omitted from the attached drawings for the sake of clarity and simplicity.

In addition, each module 1, 2 comprises means, which have been omitted from the attached drawings for the sake of clarity and simplicity, for connecting it at least to an adjacent module 1, 2 and for attaching it to the outer wall of the building.

20 Said connecting and attaching means are of the known kind and, consequently, shall not be described herein.

Ideally, the modules 1, 2 have a square section with a side length of approximately 2,5 metres; anyhow, this side length is included between 1,8 and 4 metres, approximately. The section of the modules may not be rectangular. The minimum

25 size of the section length is equal to 1,60 metres.

The top surface 3, 31 of each module 1, 2 is attached to at least one of the cross members 5 and comprises supporting means 6 with cushioning devices 7. Said supporting means 6 are flexible, are attached to at least one cross member 5 at one end, and, advantageously, are attached to the walls of the module 1, 2

30 through elastic means 6a – Figure 6. Said elastic means, under strain, allow the supporting means 6 to open gradually under the weight of the person, enabling the person to enter the module in a controlled way, and to close after the passage of

the person, effectively breaking the fall.

The flexibility – which increases from the base to the free end – of the supporting means 6, combined with the elasticity of the elastic means, creates a structure that features a resistance that is proportional to the distance from the walls of the point

5 of impact of the person and to said person's weight.

While remaining within the scope of the invention, the elastic means 6a may consist of springs and/or shock absorbers, preferably, but not necessarily, with differential resistance, and/or other functionally equivalent means that are of the known kind and, consequently, shall not be described herein.

10 The cushioning devices 7 are integral with the supporting means 6 and are able to absorb or, at least, to dampen, the kinetic energy of a person in free fall in the module 1 above, slowing down the fall. Examples of said cushioning devices include cushions, made of rubber, foam rubber, et cetera, and/or air mattresses similar to the ones used by fire brigades and/or other functionally equivalent  
15 means that are of the known kind and, consequently, shall not be described herein.

The supporting means 6 and the cushioning devices 7 will not be further described herein because their realization and the sizing of the flexible supporting means 6 and the relating elastic means 6a can be carried out by an expert technician  
20 without the need for additional inventions.

In the attached Figures, arrows indicate the direction in which the persons move inside the structure.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a part of a structure in accordance with the invention. Said structure comprises several modules 1; each module includes at  
25 least a frame consisting of uprights 4 joined together with cross members 5 and a top surface 3 consisting of supporting means 6 – attached to a cross member 5 at one end – and cushioning devices 7, carried by the supporting means 6.

Figure 1 does not show the bottom module 2 – Figures 2, 3, which should be placed at ground level and serves as base for piling up the modules 1.

30 Preferably, the top surface 3 of a module 1 consists of supporting means 6 and cushioning devices 7 of triangular shape Figure 4; however, while remaining within the scope of the invention, the top surface 3 of a module 1 may differ from the one

given as example in Figures 1 and 4. The top surface 31 of the bottom module 2 – Figures 2, 3, and 5 consists of two parts: rectangular supporting means 6' that carry two rectangular cushioning devices 7'. This form of realization can also be used for the top surface of the other modules 1.

- 5 In addition, in Figure 1, each module 1 comprises a door 8 having a shape and size suitable to allow persons to access the structure easily: this access door 8 is housed in the wall of the module 1 facing the building, is normally positioned aligned with an emergency exit 8b of the building, and is, preferably, a fire door. The doors 8 shown in Figure 1 are of the "drawbridge" kind; however, while
- 10 remaining within the scope of the invention, the doors 8 may be shaped and/or sized each time to meet the specific needs of each structure.
- Another version of the invention, shown in Figure 7, comprises vertically sliding doors 8a; an automatic device controls door opening and closing and is used to control user entry into the module.
- 15 Finally, in the example shown in Figure 1, each module 1 comes with backstairs and/or emergency stairs 9, which can be omitted while remaining within the scope of the invention.
- The structure shown in Figure 1, together with a bottom module 2 shown in Figures 2, 3 is suitable for connecting at least two floors of the building to the
- 20 ground level – each floor being connected to a module 1 featuring an access door 8. To prevent any overcrowding of the structure due to the, almost, simultaneous entry of several persons into the same module 1, 2, it is necessary, or, at least, highly advisable, for the access doors 8 and/or the top surface 3, 31 of each module 1, 2 to comprise locking means, which are of the known kind and,
- 25 consequently, shall not be described herein,. These locking means should prevent a person from accessing the module 1, 2 below if this module is occupied or if the access door 8 of said module is open or from opening the access door 8 of a module 1 if said module 1 is occupied and/or if the top surface 3 of said module 1 is opening.
- 30 While remaining within the scope of the invention, it is possible to construct an emergency structure comprising as many "towers" as number of floors of the building to be served. In this case, the height of each "tower" is essentially equal to

the distance from the ground of the ceiling of the floor to be served and only the module 1 connected to said floor is equipped with an access door 8, which is housed in the wall facing the building and positioned aligned with an emergency exit on said floor, Figures 2, 3. Alternatively, it is possible to use several modules 1  
5 of the type shown in Figure 1; in this case, the doors 8 of the modules 1 below must be locked or, anyhow, must not be accessible.

This solution is more costly than the previously described one, but has the advantage of avoiding possible overcrowding problems of the "tower" and can be limited to the floors that have, or that are likely to have, a high number of people to  
10 be evacuated. Less-frequented floors of the building, for example, floors used for warehousing and/or filing, may be connected to one or more structures of the type described in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows a sectional view of a structure suitable for evacuating one floor of the building, the second floor, in the version shown in Figure 2. This structure  
15 comprises a bottom module 2 placed at ground level and several additional modules 1 – two in the version shown in Figure 2.

The bottom module 2 comprises a frame consisting of uprights 4 joined together with cross members 5, these have been omitted from Figure 2 for the sake of clarity and simplicity and a top surface 31 that differs from the top surface 3 of the other modules 1 – Figure 1 essentially in that it comprises two bascule parts 37 consisting of supporting means 6' – attached to the cross members 5 – and cushioning devices 7' – carried by the supporting means 6' – in the shape of a rectangle.

While remaining within the scope of the invention, the top surface 31 of the bottom  
25 module 2 can be the same as the top surface 3 of the other modules 1.

Furthermore, the bottom module 2 comprises a slide 11 – which is of the known kind and, consequently, shall not be described herein – suitable for "accompanying" the persons coming from the module 1 above to the exit 12.

The bottom module 2 will not be further described herein because its construction,  
30 including the choice of materials for the slide 11 and the size of the module 2 and its top surface 31 to prevent any interferences between the person on the slide 11 and the top surface 31 of the module 2, can be carried out by a skilled person

without the need for additional inventions.

In the structure given as an example in Figure 2, the top module 1 has an access door 8 and its top surface cannot be opened, for example, because the supporting means 6 were preventively locked, the second module 1 does not have an access

5 door 8 and its top surface 3 can be opened, while the bottom module 2 has an openable top surface 31.

Figure 3 shows a sectional view of a structure in accordance with the invention that differs from the one displayed in Figure 2 essentially in that the slide 11 of the bottom module 2 is replaced with at least a flexible cylindrical tube 20. This tube,

10 which is supported by a support 32 and has a funnel-shaped opening, places the persons to be evacuated directly at the exit 12 of the bottom module 2.

While remaining within the scope of the invention, it is possible to replace the support 32 shown in Figure 3 with a roundabout system, which is of the known kind and, consequently, shall not be described herein, that supports several

15 flexible tubes 20.

Figures 2 and 3 show the opening movement of the bascule parts 37 by means of arrows.

Figure 4 shows a schematic top view of the upper surface 3 of a module 1: the triangular cushioning devices 7 are visible, while the supporting means 6 –which

20 are hidden by the cushioning devices 7 – and any elastic means 6a are not visible.

Figure 5 shows a schematic top view of the upper surface 31 of the bottom module 2, consisting of the two equal bascule parts 37: the cushioning devices 7' –

belonging to the rectangular bascule parts 37 – are visible, while the supporting means 6' – which are hidden by the cushioning devices 7' – and any elastic means

25 6a are not visible.

All the elements of the structure in accordance with the invention are made of fireproof material to make the structure suitable for use during a fire.

While remaining within the scope of the invention, a technician may make any changes and perfecting operations, as deemed advisable from acquired

30 experience and from technological evolutions, to the modular, external emergency structure in accordance with this invention.